

Many New Enterprises Launched in Prosperous Idaho.

Boise, Ida., Dec. 30.—It has long been the proud boast of the people of Idaho that their state is the most richly endowed of the entire sisterhood of intermountain commonwealths. The claim embraces varied resources in greater abundance than can be shown in any other of these states; more land that may be cultivated, more water with which to cause it to blossom, a greater area of valuable mineral country, more magnificent forests of timber, and, generally, a little more of everything than other states of this region possess. Idaho has made the further claim, as a logical sequence of the other, that with attention turned this way the state would show more rapid development than any other.

Those who have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with conditions as they exist at the close of 1905 are disposed to admit that there has been and is much foundation for the claims made by the citizens of Idaho. The state is now enjoying a great development boom and is striding forward in a manner that causes surprise to those, even, who are numbered among her citizens. The year has been one of great prosperity; and, moreover, enterprises have been launched which give promise of sending the commonwealth far along toward a position of leadership among those where like conditions prevail. There was never before so much attention directed toward Idaho; there never before was so much capital being invested in enterprises which will continue to be a source of wealth-production as the generations pass.

All Industries Prosper.

This activity which has been a characteristic of Idaho during the year has been carried into every department, every branch of industry having been advanced and the state placed in a far stronger position than it has occupied in the past. Irrigation development has been in progress on a mammoth scale, this reclamation work being carried by the reclamation service of the government and by private capitalists. Great progress has been made by the mining industry, this being in a far more healthful condition than in former years. The stockmen have been blessed with abounding prosperity, and the farmers have likewise been rewarded with large returns for their labors. Lumbering, a new industry in the state on a large scale, has become an important factor in the general welfare, and every other department of human activity has shared in the general advance that has characterized the year. Idaho's towns and cities have expanded in population and business at a phenomenal rate and seem destined to go on growing at an even greater pace.

Great Irrigation Development.

More pronounced than that in any other field has been the development of irrigation in the state during the year. The government has been engaged in the construction of a great system and private enterprise has been pushing others forward. The total amount of land brought under cultivation by the systems upon which work has been in progress is nearly 600,000 acres. This amount will be increased to 750,000 by another project upon which contracts are to be let soon. The greatest enterprise in the state is that at Twin Falls. That is in private hands, the reclamation of the lands being undertaken by a company that has contracted with the state for the purpose. The lands are situated on the Snake river, and the project covers 750,000 acres. The works were well along before the opening of the year, but active settlement began this year and a remarkable record has been made in reclamation work. Settlers poured in; tens of thousands of acres of land were taken up, and immense tracts brought under cultivation. Though water was not turned on until May, the crops were good, and farmers produced crops, while a multitude have most of their land cleared ready for the coming season.

Water for this tract is diverted from the Snake river, and the water is carried through a mammoth canal. This carries sufficient water for the irrigation of the entire tract on the south side of the river, 240,000 acres. The land has practically all been taken up, largely by people from the east, and holdings are in demand at a substantial advance over the figures at which they were purchased. The price is \$25 an acre for a water right, and \$50 an acre for the state, to pay the expense of administration. The national government donates the lands to the state. The vast system of canals and laterals is not yet completed, but holdings for which water is not yet ready command from \$10 to \$20 an acre premium.

Towns Grow by Magic.

The town of Twin Falls, started late in 1904, is now a thriving place of 3,000 inhabitants. Lots that were put on the market at \$500 have sold as high as \$5,000, and as late as a month ago one that was bought from the company at \$400 on a back street changed hands at \$2,200. There are two or three other towns in the tract. The thriving town of Burley, bearing the name of the popular general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line, is only a short distance above the upper end of the tract. No other company undertaking the reclamation of lands in Idaho has proceeded upon such a liberal scale as the Twin Falls Land & Water company. Among the provisions it has made for the benefit of the settlers is the establishment of an experimental farm. The clearing of the sagebrush on the land was begun on May 1, and during the season Agricultural Superintendent McPherson has grown some twenty-seven different varieties of farm and garden produce on the farm. Mr. McPherson is employed by the company to manage this farm and give the farmers instruction. Every man, new to irrigation, who finds problem in the work, is privileged to apply to the superintendent and the latter gives him the necessary practical instruction.

Put Millions Into Farms.

This company has arranged to build another canal on the north side of the river, the water being diverted from the same dam. The new canal will reclaim 150,000 acres, making a total of 300,000 acres of two tracts. The work on the north side will involve an expenditure of \$2,500,000, while that on the south side will cost, including the dam, nearly \$4,000,000 when completed. After the reclamation law had been enacted, the engineers of the service at once turned their attention to Idaho as a field in which a successful demonstration of the benefits of the legislation could be made with the greatest confidence. They selected two projects for special attention, one at Minidoka, the other in the Boise and Payette valleys. The former was a simple problem. The land under the proposed works was still in government ownership, while a large portion of the

lands in the Boise and Payette valleys were already under cultivation. At Minidoka the government has been at work during the year. The river has been dammed and an extensive system of canals is nearing completion. This system will cover approximately 100,000 acres. An interesting feature of the project is that the land has all been taken up by settlers and three towns have been started, while the town of Burley, just across the river, has also attained good size.

Uncle Sam's Good Work.

The great feature of the government work is its substantial character. Nothing is overlooked that could contribute to the permanence of the works. Everything is done to stand indefinitely, and the works have a massive appearance that betokens strength, while every precaution has been taken to guard against weakness.

The lands on this tract have been entered in eighty-acre tracts, excepting in close proximity to the townsites, where the farm unit has been fixed at forty acres. It is understood there is no other government reclamation project in the country where the lands have been taken up long before the completion of the works. Indeed, all this Minidoka land was staked out before a shovel of earth was turned, and there was not enough to go around. The other government project, known as the Boise-Payette, has been prepared for the letting of contracts. It has presented a complicated problem. Of the 300,000 acres covered by the entire project, 100,000 acres are under cultivation. Some of this has adequate water rights, while other sections are in such a position that an additional supply must be secured for them. These lands needing water have a great portion of the cost of the works, and the problems to be solved in connection with the matter have been numerous and complicated. An association had to be organized among the owners to deal with the government, and those who own the lands have had an immense amount of detail work to perform, while no little trouble has been experienced in getting all to understand the necessity for what was asked of them. But these difficulties have all been overcome, and it is expected that, in a short time, bids will be called for the construction of that portion of the proposed system lying on the south side of the Boise-Payette river. Some 150,000 acres of new land and supplement the supply for perhaps 60,000 acres already tilled.

Great Reservoir at Nampa.

The water will come from the Boise river, the flood supply being stored in an enormous reservoir below Nampa. This will have a circumference of some twenty-five miles and hold 200,000 acre-feet of water. The water will not only carry sufficient water during the winter months to supply half the lands already irrigated, but this reservoir will relieve the tension and carry the entire tract through.

On the north side of the Payette river, opposite Emmett, a private company is building works for the reclamation of some 40,000 acres under the Carey act. The American Falls Canal company is completing its works for diverting water from the Snake river into Blackfoot for the irrigation of some 60,000 acres.

The projects mentioned, not including the Boise-Payette, call for the reclamation of 600,000 acres, while the Boise-Payette, on which work has not yet begun, will increase the total of lands reclaimed to nearly three-quarters of a million acres. Other projects, including that of which work has been started in small bodies, fully 100,000 acres to the cultivated area.

More Reservoirs Needed.

The Snake, great as it is, does not carry sufficient water during the hot months to supply all the canals which are being taken from it. Indeed, at extreme low water, there would be none after the lands are all under cultivation were it not for another feature of the reclamation project. It is the damming of Jackson and other lakes at the headwaters of the stream to impound water. This will have to be done without delay, and the subject is already receiving the active attention of the reclamation officials. It is probable that a temporary dam will be thrown across the outlet to Jackson's lake, to be supplanted later by a permanent structure of much greater height.

While the reservoir system that has been laid out by the government will be able to proceed with the reclamation of what is called the Dubois lying to the north of Idaho Falls. This embraces some 700,000 acres. This enterprise is making hold of reservoir projects, and it is probable that the immense amount of land will be irrigated in that manner. Such an enterprise is well under way at Mountain Home, another on Camas prairie, and still another in the county of Bear Lake.

Mining Pays in Idaho.

The mining development of the state has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and the prospects for the year will be made during the year now dawning. It is undeniable that the great amount of attention drawn to Nevada has retarded the expansion of the industry in the sister state, but it is felt that this will prove temporary, as the wealth of the mining section of Idaho is being brought out so strikingly toward the state with increasing interest.

Idaho has deposits of all the metals that are generally sought after, and these are of great size and are found in many sections. The state leads all others in the production of lead. About half of the production of the country is from its mines. The center of silver-lead industry is in the Coeur d'Alene, which easily keeps its place as the leader of all the lead camps of the United States.

In that famous district the developments of the year have been phenomenal. Though the district has been worked vigorously for many years, the ore bodies now shown are larger and richer than those formerly mined. Indeed, some of them excel any others of the kind ever opened in the country.

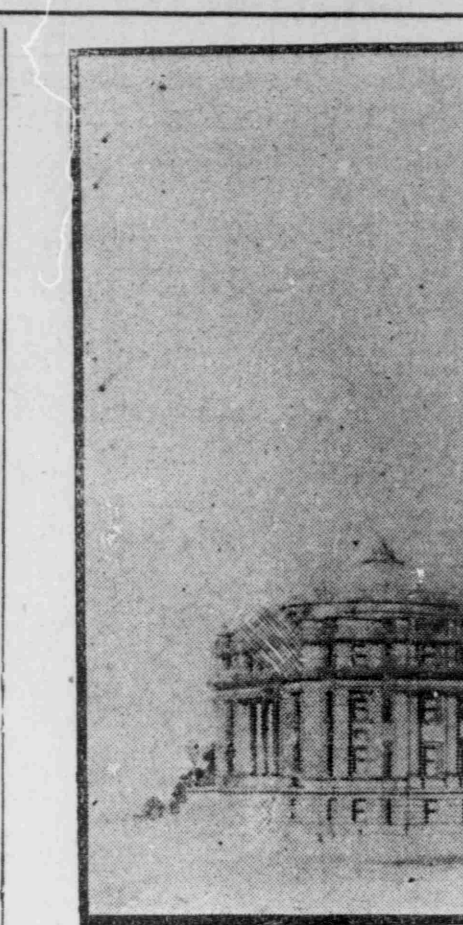
Great Output of Metal.

The production of the district for the year is estimated by State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell as follows, at current prices for the metals:

Silver	4,711,687
C lead	100,000
Lead	11,957,740
Copper	910,974
Total	\$17,710,401

The total production of the rest of the state will be in the neighborhood of \$5,500,000 making a grand total over \$23,000,000.

The Federal company, of the Coeur



Idaho's New State Capitol.

d'Alene, produced 3,233,397 ounces of silver and 118,734,320 pounds of lead, while the Bunker Hill company added 2,138,180 ounces of silver and \$8,613,226 pounds of lead. The total production of silver in the district was 7,248,687 ounces and the total of lead was 255,068,207 pounds.

All the mines have been improving, but the most phenomenal development has been in the Bunker Hill. In that property, on the level of what is called the Kellogg tunnel, run in from the base of the mountain, a mammoth ore shoot has been opened. This is so large and so rich that it represents a body of lead twenty-five feet thick. The ore from this shoot is shipped without concentration. The company has maintained very large dividends throughout the year. Soon after the opening of the year these reached \$150,000 monthly, and for December \$300,000 has been turned into the pockets of the stockholders.

Silver and Lead in Custer.

Custer county promises to equal the Coeur d'Alene as a producer of silver-lead ore. The work being done on the mines has shown they are remarkable and the conclusion is justified that they will soon attract a railway line. The lead belt runs into Lemhi county. In the latter county the Gilmore mine has been shipping regularly, though it has a wagon haul of eight miles. In the same district J. D. Wood and P. J. Hagenbath have just taken hold of the Winnie group, paying \$50,000 for a half interest. They secured the other half earlier in the year and prosecuted development during the summer and fall with such results that the property gives every promise of becoming a great producer.

In Custer there are several old properties which wealth has long been known. These are at Custer, Bay Horse and Clayton. They suffer, however, from their remoteness from a railway. In other districts development is in progress with surprising results. A Coeur d'Alene mining man who spent several weeks in the Sea Foam district during the summer has made the statement that it will make the northern district struggle to maintain its leadership if it ever secures facilities for the transportation of its product.

A new district is being opened on the headwaters of the south fork of the Snake river, which is likely to be one of the best of the country.

Smelter for Lost Packer.

In passing, the fact should be noted that Custer county is the home of the most famous silver mine in the state. It is a remarkable gold-copper mine, the ore being of very high value. A smelter has been erected on the property and is to be started in the spring. The mine has several millions of dollars in sight. Not far away, on Estes mountain, the Old Montana mine, a gold property, is being reopened by a long tunnel. It is being worked on a large scale, and it is probable that it will cause a revival of gold mining in all that section.

There has been substantial progress in Lemhi county in developing its numerous gold districts, and likely the county will very soon have a splendid record of steady production.

Zinc at Wood River.

In the Wood river region there has been some advance made during the year, though untoward conditions have prevented the development from being pushed so far as would have been justified. A feature of the year has been the development of a zinc mine. There are a number of mines which carry large percentages of that metal and several of them have been started and are being operated successfully. The famous Elmore silver-lead property is being opened on a broad scale, and is likely to restore the activity of the Bullion section of the district which has such a fine record of production.

The Big Creek district, a portion of that section known as the Thunder Mountain region, is likely to become one of the best in the northwest. The ledges there are of immense size and are highly mineralized. These ledges have been extensively developed in some instances, with results that are surprising in numerous cases. There has been no wagon road in there so far, and, after satisfying themselves of the value of their properties, most of the operators have suspended work until the arrival of the time when machinery can be taken in. A road is now being constructed, half by the state and half by the mining companies. It has been completed with the exception of nine miles and will be open for travel early in the summer.

Millions of Ore in Sight.

Atlanta camp, famous long ago for its riches, is experiencing a revival and is again entering the list of producing districts. The famous Elmore silver-lead property has been worked for three years and has \$3,000,000 worth of ore blocked out. The Petit and Tahoma are likewise being operated with good results. The Minerva, a new property, has proved wonderfully rich. The values on the properties there and at Queen's river and on Black Warrior, which are near by, are being put in shape for the installation of milling plants. A wagon road is being constructed to give the camp all-the-year-round means of transportation. This road leads up the Boise river from Boise. The state sup-

plied half the money, \$20,000, and residents of Boise and Atlanta the other half.

In Neal district the Daisy and Gold Eagle mines have proved of great value. Both have been considerably developed during the year, and in both it is found the ore bodies are far larger and richer at the lower levels.

De Lamar Active Again.

Owyhee county, long famous for its gold and silver mines, is becoming more active. The old mines are all improving and several new ones are being opened. At the De Lamar, which at one time it was proposed to shut down, the recent developments have been so good that the mill is being overhauled and practically reconstructed, an improved form of the cyanide process being introduced, and the property has secured extensive lease of life. In the Trade Dollar Consolidated, development has shown that the north end of the property, which was supposed barren, is fully as good as the other. The mine has been producing since the new shafts have been opened. There are still several thousand feet of virgin ground to be explored. The company is in progress with surprising results. Arrangements are being completed to pump out the chain of old mines on War Eagle mountain, including the famous Golden Chariot.

A long tunnel has been driven into the mountain 700 feet below the bottom of the old works. When the water shall have been taken out this tunnel will be connected with the works above and thorough exploration of the remaining ground inaugurated. The danger attendant upon an effort to tap the water from below made this plan necessary. The works are 1,400 feet deep and the water stands 1,000 feet deep in them.

Dredge Mining in Boise.

Dredge mining has become an important feature of the old Boise basin in Boise county. Two dredges have been in successful operation there and there are to be started up. There are two others built, both of which were idle this last summer because of lack of proper power. An electric plant is being completed to supply them. Two other large machines are to be put in next season. One small one will be thrown out, leaving five large ones, with a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards each. The quartz mining of the county is also making progress, some of the best production of sugar beets has been in the year. In the early days the ledges were worked down to the limit of oxidation and there work ceased. Operations now in progress are designed to open them at greater depth. In the Pearl camp great progress has been made during the year in securing treatment for the ores on the ground. Cyanide has been introduced. The trial runs have proved satisfactory, but the mills have not yet been in operation long enough to determine exactly what the results will be.

Pin Railroad Will Help.

Washington county mining interests continue in good condition. In the Seven Devils efforts have been made to reduce the copper ore to matte, but the method employed has not proved a success. There is now a highway that a branch of the P. & L. N. road will be extended to the district in the near future. If that prospect be realized the district will become permanently prosperous. The gold mines of the county are making progress, though they have been held back more than was anticipated.

In Idaho county the gold mines of Bunker Hill, Florence and Elk City are promising. The Hump now being a regular producer. Some other districts are likewise giving great promise. Warren is reviving. There are in that vicinity there are numerous places and some of them profitably and others with prospects of profits so soon as they shall equip their mines with plants.

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The independence ledge in that district is over 200 feet in width. It has been cross-cut with two tunnels at considerable depth on the Independence property. At both places it is all payable ore. Elaborate tests have demonstrated that the values can be saved perfectly by cyanide. The average value of the ore is about \$5 a ton. The ledge has been traced some fifteen miles and it shows well wherever work has been done on it. One group

of properties is being developed this winter. The ledge there is over 100 feet in width. One cross-cut has been driven across it. This shows much higher values than were met with in the property of the Independence. While this is perhaps the largest ledge of the district, there are a great many more of phenomenal size.

Thunder Mountain a Puzzle.

Thunder Mountain proper, of which the town of Roosevelt is the center, proved a puzzle for a long time and there has been much disappointment. The Dewey mine continues to produce regularly and profitably, but it is so far the only one to make an output. Most of the operators there were misled by the theory that the ore was in the form of a blanket, and all mined with that idea governing them. This impression arose from the fact that innumerable fracture planes in the porphyry had been mineralized by action of mineralized gases. In some places this mineralization was very pronounced and it was supposed that the ore body. The work broke through these planes and samples taken came largely from such planes; hence the operators deceived themselves. When the Sunnyside mill was started it was found that ore supposed to have a value of from \$10 to \$20 did not carry more than \$2. It was a flat failure. Then Captain John Treweek of Salt Lake, who came into the management after the failure, set about solving the problem of the property. He was successful, determining there was a ledge. This he soon found, and is now operating immense bodies of ore carrying an average value of \$10 a ton or better. The mining interests of the state should not be dismissed without reference to the fact that large coal veins were opened up in the eastern portion of Fremont county and in Lemhi county. These coal deposits will become available to supply the general demand only when railway transportation shall be afforded.

General Agricultural Prosperity.

The farmers of Idaho have been extremely prosperous during the year. Crops were good and prices remunerative. Many influences have contributed to this result, but the agriculturists have the fertility of the soil and the abundance of water to thank for it. The production of sugar beets has been an important factor in those localities where it has been introduced. There are three factories in the southeastern portion of the state—one at Sugar City, one at Idaho Falls and one at Blackfoot. That at Blackfoot did not do a very large business owing to the fact that this was the first year. The other two have purchased 140,000 tons of beets, for which they have paid \$4.50 a ton on board the cars or delivered by team at the mill. The industry has had a wonderful effect upon conditions in all that region, and this is reflected in the value of lands. Property worth no more than \$20 an acre before the factories were built now readily commands from \$75 to \$100. This rise in values extends over practically the entire section, adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tangible wealth of the farming community.

The industry of making beet sugar is in the hands of the same men who control it in Utah. They look upon Idaho as their most promising field and contemplate putting in several more factories immediately. Two have already been contracted for. These are to be in the Boise and Payette valleys, one at Nampa and the other at Payette. Both are to be in operation next fall.

All Crops Do Well.

Ordinary crops yield abundantly, grains being particularly heavy. In the great wheat belt of the north the yield was large, many fields running up to fifty bushels to the acre. That is the principal product of Latah and Nez Perce counties and an important factor in the industry of Idaho country. Wherever a plow and reaper can go, wheat is sown with the result that the hills, and plains as well, are crowned with the golden grain. Heavy yields of wheat were also reported from Fremont county and all the other irrigated sections of the state. The crop is not grown extensively in the Boise valley, but fields where the grain was planted made records of fifty bushels to the acre, while in some instances 100 bushels of oats were threshed.

The hay crop was good through the entire southern portion of the state and it has generally been sold at from \$4 to \$6 a ton. Alfalfa yields three crops, making from seven to ten tons to the acre. Production of alfalfa seed is becoming an important branch of the business in the Boise valley. After the first crop of hay is cut the field is left to go to seed and yields from seven to ten bushels, worth \$8 a bushel. The Boise valley seed is in demand all over the west, while there are standing orders here for all that can be secured for shipment abroad to be used for hygienic purposes.

The fruit crop was abundant and of fine quality, while prices were unusually good. Many cars of prunes sold at from \$1,200 to \$1,400 each in the New York market. Apples commanded a good price, some being sold in New York as high as \$3 a box. The Boise valley is rapidly becoming famous as a producer of winter apples, and in other localities where care is taken in the production of the crop the fruit is likewise of a character that makes a ready market for it.

An interesting development of the past few years is in connection with fruit farming in the irrigated counties. It is found grains can be grown successfully on large areas heretofore believed to be useless. This has been true in the southeast and at nearly all points having some considerable altitude. During the past season good crops of wheat were grown on Camas prairie in Blaine county without irrigation, the yield being thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Stock Industry Succeeds.

Stockmen have had pronounced success during the year. This has been particularly true of the sheep owners. These have reaped a harvest. Wool commanded very high prices, and mutton sheep and lambs have sold at remarkably remunerative figures. The other conditions were very propitious throughout the season and the industry is in better condition than at any other time in many years. The wool clip amounted to 20,000,000 pounds; during the season there were 1,000,000 sheep and lambs shipped to eastern markets and there are 2,500,000 wintering in the state.

Lumbering Business.

Lumbering is rapidly becoming one of the important industries of the state. Eastern lumbermen have purchased tens of thousands of acres of timber lands and several companies are erecting large plants. The industry has been in full swing in Kootenai county for two or three years. The Weyerhaeuser syndicate is erecting one of the largest mills in Latah county, that is to be found on the coast. In connection with the plant, a railway is being constructed some fifty miles in length. The mill is to be the only one to make an output. Most of the operators there were misled by the theory that the ore was in the form of a blanket, and all mined with that idea governing them. This impression arose from the fact that innumerable fracture planes in the porphyry had been mineralized by action of mineralized gases. In some places this mineralization was very pronounced and it was supposed that the ore body. The work broke through these planes and samples taken came largely from such planes; hence the operators deceived themselves. When the Sunnyside mill was started it was found that ore supposed to have a value of from \$10 to \$20 did not carry more than \$2. It was a flat failure. Then Captain John Treweek of Salt Lake, who came into the management after the failure, set about solving the problem of the property. He was successful, determining there was a ledge. This he soon found, and is now operating immense bodies of ore carrying an average value of \$10 a ton or better. The mining interests of the state should not be dismissed without reference to the fact that large coal veins were opened up in the eastern portion of Fremont county and in Lemhi county. These coal deposits will become available to supply the general demand only when railway transportation shall be afforded.

At Boise the Barber Lumber company has completed a plant that will cut 50,000,000 feet a year. This company has invested in plant and timber about \$750,000. It contemplates the building of some lumbering railways, but for the present it will float its timber down the Boise river.

The Payette Lumber & Manufacturing company is erecting enormous quantities of standing timber. It has expended a very large sum in improving the Payette river for the floating of its logs. The company has not yet erected a plant, nor is it known where this will be located.

Large mills are also to be put in at Lewiston by the same interests, as they own great tracts of white pine on the Clearwater and its tributaries.

Electrical Development.

Large mountain streams make Idaho an ideal region for the generation of electrical power, and rapid development along those lines is now in progress. There is one great plant on the Snake at Swan Falls and another at American Falls. Another is going in at Shoshone Falls, and several others

A REPRESENTATIVE MACHINERY HOUSE.

It is particularly gratifying to know that the Allis-Chalmers company has decided to make Salt Lake a large office and to carry a line of machinery representing many of the products which they manufacture. They also propose to have salesmen here who are engineers and are able to represent the various lines of special machinery, viz.: compressors, machinery, coal mining machinery, Corliss engines, including blowing, hoisting and pumping; flour mill machinery, hydraulic machinery, which includes turbines and impulse wheels; electrical machinery, which includes power alternating and direct current apparatus; power transmission machinery and saw mill machinery.

The last year and a half the Allis-Chalmers company has made great progress in the general line of its company. The name Allis-Chalmers does not represent any particular individual

do not know him as well as do his business associates, the qualities which have brought him such success. Mr. Whiteside is a man who makes himself felt, not merely as a manager of a company or vice president of another, but as to his personality.

It may be of interest to note some of the large contracts this company has taken since the 1st of September. In the hydraulic department:

At Los Angeles, Cal.—The Edison Electric company, four twin horizontal impulse wheels with deflecting nozzles, 10,750 H. P. each.

At Duluth, Minn.—Great Northern Power company, three vertical single case turbines, 13,000 H. P. each.

At Charlotte, N. C.—The Southern Power company, six twin horizontal turbines, 10,000 H. P. each.

Niagara Falls power company, the reconstruction of five vertical turbines of fifty-five H. P. each.

The electrical department has been equally successful. Recently an order was placed for big central station equipment by Greater New York for ten 800 H. P. electric motors direct connected to centrifugal pumps for the auxiliary fire system, for pumping salt water.

The mining and crushing machinery department has also had a very successful year, both in the cement line and in the mining machinery proper. Some very large contracts have been placed for big central station equipment. Among those which are strictly mining machinery and of particular interest to Salt Lake is that of the Nevada Consolidated Copper company at Ely, Nev. The contract included the complete smelter installation, together with the power equipment.

Salt Lake is a territory that has a wonderful future, especially in the line of machinery that is manufactured by this concern, and they ought to be very successful in securing some of the future business that is to be had here in this territory. The district covered by the Salt Lake office is quite an extensive one, including all of Idaho, the eastern portion of Nevada, Utah and Montana.

SAGEBRUSH NEVADA A SECOND GOLDEN STATE

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had a plan on foot, but some of the stockholders object to mining and railroading at the same time, so legal complications have ensued, and there is no telling at this writing what will become of that proposition. If it is abandoned, Senator Clark may run his roadway through to Goldfield from the south. In any event, there is bound to be continuous railroad building in Nevada this year.

Three towns—Rhyolite, Bullfrog and Beatty—rival each other in claiming to be the center of business in the Bullfrog district. Each has some distinct claim for preference. As a matter of fact, all of them are to become permanent cities, no doubt. There are great and permanent mines there. Just now the center of interest appears to be upon Bonanza mountain.

That's Because He Didn't Know Him.

(Washington Star.) Governor Pennington is a strong admirer of Benjamin Franklin. Franklin was not only a great newspaper man, but he never treated Mr. Pennington with the faintest disrespect.



WALTER H. WHITESIDE.

New President Allis-Chalmers Co.

That has direct charge of the affairs of the company. It is simply a name that formerly represented individuals who were actively connected with the concern. Mr. W. J. Chalmers, formerly connected with Fraser & Chalmers, is no longer connected.

Mr. K. H. Whiteside, formerly of the Westinghouse company, is the one man who has caused the Allis-Chalmers company to make the wonderful strides it has made the last year. In July, 1904, he entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers company as general sales manager. His abilities have been shown by the many difficult tasks which he has satisfactorily accomplished. Among the tasks were the consolidation of the old and new interests and the enlargement of the entire organization and the organization of the sales department. Both of these tasks might well have discouraged a less determined man. His recent election as president of the company offered a very good opportunity for making public for the benefit of those who